

xat Xey&ros KaXa@pfaq xat StxeXfas (in the
signature)
and in the body of the text speaks of
e^ouufav
[/.f icapa TOU aytWttkou x&rca TCOJATQ? TOU XeydTO
xat df(av fXeu0fpfav TOU eXOetv efe icav-roc TO: ^ov
jxou arc6 ire Eiuaxo-injq xal -rcacnqs
cepap%ixYJs xal

The tenor of Paschal II. 's letter in 1117
is:

(1) That Roger should follow the good
example
of his father, that he should not attack
the churches
but aid them, nor judge and oppress
bishops but
honour them as God's vicars.

(2) The Bull of 1098 is mentioned —
unde ante-
cessor meus pairi tuo legati vicem . . .
concessit —
but Paschal goes on further to indicate
the possible
sending of a Legate to Sicily.

(3) The actual grievances are summed
up, viz.,
lay judgment of clerics and church lands
and summon-
ing bishops to synods: *porro episcoporum*
vocationes
ad synodum quas unquam sibi legatus
aut vicarius
usurpavit quod aliquando singularibus
aliquando plur-
alibus litteris per quoslibet solet nuncios
feri ?

On all these points the stubborn and
unrepentant
Roger fought against the Papacy all his
life, especially
against the claim to send Legates into
Sicily, nay,
he even extended his claims to the
hereditary Le-
gateship to cover Apulia and the rest of
the kingdom.
The Bull of Anacletus in September, 1130,
confirmed
by implication the grant of 1098, but
Innocent II.
at Mignano (1139) made no mention of
the Legatine
power. Finally the question was brought

to a close
at Benevento in 1156 when the natural
solution was
attained that while William II. was
accorded consid-
erable powers over the Church
throughout the king-